

# SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 26th April 1893.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	<b>URDU.</b>			<b>1893.</b>	<b>1893.</b>	
	<i>Monthly.</i>					
1	Kāyasth Samāchār ... ..	Allahabad ... ..	Oudh Bihārī Lāl, M.A.	For Mar. & April ...	2nd April ...	267 copies.
	<i>Bi-monthly.</i>					
2	Akhtar-i-Hind ... ..	Amroha (Moradabad) ... ..	Majid Husain ... ..	20th April ...	" " ...	"
3	Jubilee Paper ... ..	Lucknow ... ..	Yaqub Khan ... ..	16th " ...	20th " ...	300 copies.
	<i>Tri-monthly.</i>					
4	Indian Graphic ... ..	Lucknow ... ..	Mahārāj Krishna ... ..	20th April ...	23rd April ...	180 "
5	Mufid-i-Kam ... ..	Agra ... ..	Qadir Ali ... ..	" " ...	25th " ...	100 "
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
6	Agra Akhbār ... ..	Agra ... ..	Tajammul Husain ... ..	14th April ...	23rd April ...	265 "
7	Akbār-i-Ālam ... ..	Meerut ... ..	Muqarrab Husain Khan ... ..	18th " ...	21st " ...	65 "
8	Akbār-i-Islām ... ..	Do. ... ..	Islām Company ... ..	15th & 22nd " ...	20th & 25th " ...	"
9	Alwaqt ... ..	Gorakhpur ... ..	Muhammad Sa'id ... ..	19th " ...	24th " ...	235 copies.



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<p>URDU—(continued).</p> <p>Weekly—(continued).</p>						
				1893.	1893.	
10	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Rám Chandra Vaishya.	22nd April ...	26th April ...	590 copies.
11	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Vishun Lal ...	15th & 22nd " ...	20th & 26th " ...	158 "
12	Kad ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Ali ...	21st " ...	22nd " ...	250 "
13	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnám Singh ...	1st, 8th & 15th April	20th " ...	450 "
14	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lal ...	16th " ...	22nd " ...	500 "
15	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Barilly ...	Thákur Prásad ...	22nd " ...	26th " ...	250 "
16	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain ...	24th " ...	27th " ...	446 "
17	Hindustáni ...	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prásad Varmá ...	19th " ...	22nd " ...	300 "
18	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	16th " ...	" " ...	150 "
19	Kárnámah ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	17th " ...	21st " ...	275 "
20	Matla-i-Núr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	15th & 22nd " ...	20th & 26th " ...	44 "
21	Mihri-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah ...	21st " ...	24th " ...	400 "
22	Naiyar-i-Ázam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	17th " ...	" " ...	250 "
23	Najm-ul-Akhhár ...	Etáwah ...	Búh-ullah Khán ...	19th " ...	21st " ...	223 "
24	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Dás Biswas ...	23rd " ...	25th " ...	450 "
25	Násir-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ali ...	16th " ...	20th " ...	40 "
26	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamíd ...	22nd " ...	23rd " ...	196 "
27	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	20th " ...	26th " ...	450 copies.
28	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	16th " ...	23rd " ...	" "
29	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	" " ...	22nd " ...	150 "
30	Soldier ...	Ditto ...	Máharaj Baldeo Singh.	14th " ...	25th " ...	200 "
31	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	20th " ...	24th " ...	304 "
32	Tohfa-i-Qádir ...	Ballia ...	Abdul Qádir ...	23rd " ...	26th " ...	" "
33	Táti-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	16th " ...	20th " ...	150 copies.
<p>Daily.</p>						
34	Oudh Akhhár ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prásad ...	20th to 26th April ...	20th to 26th April ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Government).
<p>URDU-ENGLISH.</p> <p>Bi-weekly.</p>						
35	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtáz-ul-din ...	18th & 21st April ...	21st & 23rd April ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
<p>HINDI.</p> <p>Bi-monthly.</p>						
36	Vigya Brindaban ...	Brindaban (Muttra.)	Nannhe Lal ...	4th & 20th Mar. ...	20th April ...	250 copies.
<p>Weekly.</p>						
37	Almora Akhhár ...	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	17th April ...	20th April ...	116 copies.
38	Bhárat Jivan ...	Benares ...	Rám Krishn Varmá ...	24th " ...	26th " ...	1,500 "
39	Goswák ...	Ditto ...	Jagat Naráyan ...	30th Mar. & 20th April	23rd " ...	" "
40	Khichri Samáchar ...	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prásad ...	15th April ...	20th " ...	400 copies.
41	Nágrí Nirád ...	Ditto ...	Kashi Prásad ...	20th " ...	24th " ...	200 "
42	Prayág Samáchar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Náth ...	" " ...	25th " ...	500 "
43	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Áshyá Chálak Dán ...	17th " ...	21st " ...	100 "
<p>Daily.</p>						
44	Hindustán ...	Kálakankar (Partágarh).	Devi Dayál Shukla ...	19th to 25th April ...	20th to 29th April ...	470 copies.
<p>HINDI-URDU.</p> <p>Weekly.</p>						
45	Káshi Pattrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	21st April ...	23rd April ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Government).
<p>Bi-weekly.</p>						
46	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahávír Prásad ...	15th April ...	21st April ...	100 copies.
<p>MARATHI.</p> <p>Weekly.</p>						
47	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	19th April ...	22nd April ...	320 copies.
<p>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</p> <p>Weekly.</p>						
48	Nyáya Sudhá ...	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	17th April ...	21st April ...	450 copies.



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 20th April, in a cartoon, represents the Right Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone as seated on a horse, carrying a roll of paper marked "The Home Rule Bill," and attacked on all sides by a number of wolves wearing crowns.

Home Rule Bill.

OUDH PUNCH.  
April 20th, 1893.

2. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th April, complains that the state of affairs in Bhopal is very unsatisfactory, and asks the Foreign Office to improve the administration. The total revenues of the State amounted to 25 lakhs a-year in the time of the late Sikandar Begam, but the late

Bhopal affairs.

TÚTI-I-HIND.  
April 16th, 1893.

Maulvi Sadiq Hasan Khán raised them to sixty or seventy lakhs by greatly enhancing the revenue assessments, and so forth. The officials, too, exercise great extortion and forcibly take thousands of maunds of grain from the cultivators. The inhabitants of Ashta have migrated to Gwalior and other neighbouring native States, and the place has been entirely depopulated. Four hundred peasants assembled and appealed to the Begam against the tyranny and oppression practised by the officials, but Her Highness, far from inquiring into their grievances, ordered them to be put in irons and sent to jail. Munshi Imtiaz Ali, the prime minister, has filled all branches of the State service with young and inexperienced men imported from Lucknow, the natives of Bhopal being almost entirely excluded. His pay, which was Rs. 3,000 a month, has been raised to Rs. 3,500; while the prime minister of Patiala, which has a larger revenue, gets only Rs. 1,500 as pay. Although the Munshi is a Musalmán, he has engaged the services of four Bráhma astrologers of Benares, and does nothing without consulting them. The Begam has been building a new mosque, which has already cost Rs. 22 lakhs, but not even one-fourth of the structure has been finished. Such extravagance is sure to prove the ruin of the State. Munshi Imtiaz Ali has increased the enmity between the Begam and her daughter, the heir apparent. The Foreign Office might well try to effect a reconciliation between them.

3. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 19th April, referring to the marriage of the Mahárája of Patiala with his European stable-keeper's sister, who was converted to the Sikh religion, considers the marriage as a misfortune to the whole native community. Native princes generally do not receive an English education. But if any of them do, they misbehave themselves.

Marriage of the Mahárája of Patiala  
with a European lady.HINDUSTÁNÍ.  
April 19th, 1893.

4. The *Nágri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 20th April, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that the practice of placing young native princes under European tutors is sure to lead to evil results. If the practice be not checked, the thrones in all native States will be occupied by

The same.

NÁGRÍ NIRÁD.  
April 20th, 1893.

Eurasians in course of time.

## II.—ADMINISTRATION.

5. The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Nagpur), of the 17th April, in an article headed "Heaven protect the poor," states that, judging from Sir David Barbour's budget, and the speeches made in the Viceroy's Legislative Council in connection with it,

Budget for 1893-94.

NYÁYA SUDHÁ.  
April 17th, 1893.

the levy of additional taxation appears to be the only means of meeting the deficit. Although there is a steady improvement in the different sources of revenue, the financial equilibrium has been disturbed by the heavy loss by exchange, which amounts to about four crores of rupees a-year, and by the fearful increase in the military expenditure on the north-west frontier, necessitated by the near approach of the Russians. It is to be regretted that besides the two causes of heavy drain on the treasury above referred to, there is a great deal of unnecessary expenditure under other heads, but that Government is unable to check it. Whenever there is an outcry for economy, a number of chaprásis are dismissed, the supply of stationery to officials is curtailed, and so forth. But if any Member makes bold to



propose a reduction in the salaries of the higher officials, whose pay varies from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 20,000 a month, or to recommend the larger employment of cheap native agency for conducting the administration, he is laughed to scorn and silenced by the attacks of other Members of Council. Something like this occurred at the introduction of the Budget this year. Dr. Lethbridge and Mr. Stevens very vividly described the miseries caused to European officials by the fall in exchange and extorted a promise from the Viceroy to redress their grievances. The *Nyāya Sudhā* will refer to the speeches of the native Members on the occasion in a future issue.

**BHĀRAT JIWAN.**  
April 24th, 1893.

6. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 24th April, argues that the present unsatisfactory condition of the Imperial Treasury is chiefly due to the military expenditure and the home charges. The former amounted to about 25

crores of rupees last year, and the latter are expected to amount to 26 or 27 crores of rupees this year, according to the estimates furnished by the Secretary of State. Government should restore the financial equilibrium by reducing the expenditure, as the levy of any new taxes would add to the miseries of the people, who already with the utmost difficulty contrive to subsist.

**NASIM-I-AGRA.**  
April 23rd, 1893.

7. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd April, states that it is very difficult to fully understand and realize the provisions of the section of the Indian Penal Code dealing with the offence of defamation, and that this is the reason why Government has not empowered Magistrates of the second or third class to try cases of libel. Even first class Magistrates have often been found to commit gross errors in dealing with such cases. The fact is that charges of defamation can best be tried by juries. A European Magistrate, who cannot be expected to possess a thorough knowledge of the local vernacular is hardly qualified to try a charge of libel brought against an editor of a vernacular newspaper, without the assistance of intelligent native jurors. Formerly the *Nasim-i-Agra* recommended the trial of charges of libel by benches composed of able and experienced European and native Magistrates, by Sessions Judges, or by juries. It is a matter of satisfaction that in the Bengal Jury Commission's Report, Sir Romesh Chander Mitter has recommended the extension of trial by jury to charges of defamation. The people in all provinces should impress upon Government the necessity for such extension. Offences under the Age of Consent Act should also be included among those triable by jury.

**HINDUSTĀNĪ.**  
April 19th, 1893.

8. The *Hindustānī* (Lucknow), of the 19th April, regrets to notice that the rules framed regarding the constitution of the Legislative Council in these provinces are very unsatisfactory, and observes that vigorous efforts ought to be made to get the rules improved. The Bengal rules, though better than those of these provinces, are not entirely in accordance with public opinion. But the people of that province have resolved to make the most of them. The *Hindustānī* expresses satisfaction that Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, whom it calls the Lion of Bengal, has been elected by a large majority of votes of the Calcutta Municipal Board to be a member of the Bengal Legislative Council; and remarks that the introduction of the elective principle being in no small degree due to his exertions, the Board would be guilty of ingratitude if it did not elect him. The *Hindustānī* calls upon the Municipal and District Boards in these provinces to elect able, independent and conscientious men; and says that even if one or two sympathetic men were elected, the people would be able to lay their grievances before the Government through them.

**HINDUSTĀNĪ.**  
April 19th 1893.

9. The *Hindustānī* (Lucknow), of the 19th April, is glad to say that the Hardwār Fair passed off quietly this year, the necessary sanitary arrangements having been made by Government. The Brāhmans should take the Lieutenant-Governor's advice to heart and devote a portion of their incomes to the improvement of the cleanliness of the town.



HINDUSTÁNI.  
April 19th, 1893.10. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 19th April, states that Sir CharlesSir Charles Crosthwaite's speech at  
Hardwár.

Crosthwaite's speech at Hardwár, which has evoked a great deal of criticism from the native newspapers, shows that he is a strong ruler. It is to be regretted that, in advocating a noble object, His Honor made use of language quite unworthy of his high position. We concur with him in thinking that the Bráhmans of Hardwár, who derive large incomes from the pilgrims, ought to bestow some attention towards their health and comfort; but those Bráhman are ignorant and old-fashioned men, whom it is not proper to address in harsh language. No one accuses Government of religious interference, and therefore it is unnecessary for an officer to deny the existence of any such desire on the part of Government. There was no necessity for making a reference to the old Hindu and Muhammadan kings. It is true that they interfered in religious matters, but there was never a deficit in their treasuries, and the people were not threatened with new taxation in the month of March. They might not have been great statesmen like Lord Lansdowne and Sir Charles Crosthwaite, but they always took good care that their subjects had a sufficiency of food. Their sympathy compensated for all their faults. Government Officers cannot possibly gain anything by abusing them whenever an opportunity offers. Natives appreciate the benefits of British rule. If they have grievances and ventilate them, Government Officers should redress them in a spirit of kindly sympathy, and not compare British rule with that of the old kings, who have long been dead, and thus create heartburnings among the people.

11. A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 26th April, highly approves of Sir Charles Crosthwaite's speech at Hardwár, and strongly censures those native editors and other persons who attacked Sir Auckland ColvinOUDH AKHBÁR.  
April 26th, 1893.

The same.

for the dispersion of the fair last year. He ordered the fair to be dispersed simply with a view to prevent the spread of cholera and thus save pilgrims from destruction. Twenty-four years ago thousands of pilgrims perished from cholera on the occasion of the Kumbh Fair. The British Government has extended the railway to Hardwár, cleared the forests, destroyed the wild animals lurking about there, and provided other facilities and sanitary comforts for pilgrims, for which the people ought to be grateful. The writer alludes to the hardships which the Hindu pilgrims had to endure under Musalmán kings, and asks the agitators against the breaking up of the fair last year to raise subscriptions for the execution of any remaining necessary sanitary reforms. If those educated natives who use their pens so freely in decrying the British Government were appointed to high places and posted to frontier districts, where they might have to deal with Baloochis and Afghans, they would soon be brought to their senses.

12. The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Nagpur), of the 17th April, in a supplement publishes the address presented to Sir A. P. MacDonnell by the members of the Nagpur Municipal and District Boards on the 15th idem.NYÁYA SUDHÁ.  
April 17th, 1893.Address presented to Sir A. P. Mac-  
Donnell.13 A correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 21st April, expresses satisfaction that the Board of Revenue has recognised the necessity for providing houses for Tahsildárs in Oudh, to which attention was drawn through the columns of the *Ázád* last year, and has issued a circular on the subject. The circular sanctions theÁZÁD.  
April 21st, 1893.Circular of the Board of Revenue re-  
garding the construction of houses for  
Tahsildárs in Oudh.

erection of houses at Government expense at places where Tahsildárs cannot make their own arrangements or are unable to get houses on rent. Houses are easily available at the headquarters of districts, but in the interior of districts Tahsildárs have to live in old and dilapidated houses belonging to landholders or mahajans, who take no rent. The Tahsildárs have to execute the necessary repairs themselves, which cost more than rent. At a certain place the Tahsildár lived in a house owned by the landholder. On his transfer, the owner locked up the house, and his successor was consequently obliged to put up at the dák bungalow for several days. It was with some difficulty that the landholder was induced to allow him to occupy the house vacated by his predecessor. Under these circumstances it is neces-



sary that the Board of Revenue should allow houses to be built at all places except the headquarters of districts. The Tahsildárs should be told to construct houses themselves at the cost sanctioned by the Board, moderate rent being paid by them to Government.

HINDUSTÁNI.  
April 19th, 1893.

14. A correspondent of the *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 19th April, in commenting upon the same circular, urges that houses should be built for Tahsildárs at all places; that the amount sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, being

The same.

insufficient for the construction of a suitable house, should be increased; and that the Tahsildárs should be required to pay rent.

HINDUSTÁNI.  
April 19th, 1893.

15. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 19th April, rejoices to learn that the charges brought against Pandit Pirthi Nath, Vakíl, under the Legal Practitioners' Act, by the Subordinate Judge of Cawnpore, have been declared to be unfounded, and that the Pandit has been honorably acquitted by the Chief Justice; and heartily congratulates him on his victory.

Case of Pandit Pirthi Nath, Vakíl,  
Cawnpore.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.  
April 1st, 8th and  
15th, 1893.

16. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, in its issues of 1st, 8th and 15th April, received on 20th idem, gives a full history of the case of Newla Kuár, on which the report of the Subordinate Judge of Cawnpore to the High Court against Pandit Pirthi Nath, under the Legal Practitioner's Act, was based, making adverse comments on the proceedings of the Subordinate Judge in the case.

The same.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR  
April 20th, 1893.

17. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 20th April, states that the Musalmáns of Bajardiha, a village near Benares, applied to the Magistrate, on the occasion of the last Id, for permission to kill kine. But permission was refused. Subsequently another application was made, and this time the Magistrate sanctioned it. He said that he saw no objection to kine being killed by Muhammadans within their houses. A memorial signed by some Hindus of that village and the Benares town was forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor against the orders of the Magistrate, but His Honor rejected it. So kine are sure to be killed by Musalmáns at the next Id. In commenting upon the subject the *Bangbasi* of Calcutta observes that no Hindu can be so undutiful and debased as to hear the groans of a dying cow with equanimity; and that if there be any such so-called Hindu in Bajardiha, he is not a true Hindu, but is worse than the uncleanly Mlekshas, and so forth. In this way the *Bangbasi* appeals to the religious feelings of the Hindus of Bajardiha and desires that they should oppose the slaughter of kine by force. But nothing could be more reprehensible than such an appeal. Has the *Bangbasi* forgotten the Bhadaini temple affair, which resulted in such great hardships to Gobardhan Das and several other respectable inhabitants of Benares? *Moniti meliora sequamur*. If the *Bangbasi's* appeal had any effect on the Hindus of Bajardiha and any riots occurred (which heaven forbid), the signatories to the memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor would find themselves in an unpleasant situation. We are not a Christian or a Musalmán, and do not yield to any other Hindu in respect for the sacred and useful animal, but we are opposed to our co-religionists courting their ruin by disobeying lawful authority. It is true that religion enjoins upon Hindus the protection of kine, even at the sacrifice of their own lives; but what with the tyranny and oppression exercised by the late Muhammadan rulers and what with the heavy taxation levied by the British Government they have no strength and spirit left in them. Union among them is the only means of securing the discontinuance of the slaughter of kine in this country, but the difficulty is that any general union is impossible. On the occurrence of religious riots, movements were set on foot by the Hindus at Agra and other places to stop all relations with the Musalmáns, but the movements soon collapsed through the fault of their own co-religionists. If the Hindus are really desirous of putting a stop to kine-killing, they should swear by the Ganges water that they will have no kind of dealings with the Musalmáns until the latter give up that practice. In that case kine-killing will soon cease.

*Bangbasi* of Calcutta on kine-killing  
at Bajardiha, Benares.



18. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 21st April, states that Sir Charles Elliott has sanctioned the payment of additional allowances to low-paid Government servants on account of the scarcity of grain, and asks Sir Charles Crosthwaite to give similar help to such Government servants in these provinces.

Payment of additional allowances to low-paid Government servants in Bengal on account of the scarcity of grain.

*Ázád.*  
April 21st, 1893.

19. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 18th April, speaks very highly of Mr. Whish's sympathy with the people, and observes that when he receives petitions daily he inquires if there are any men who desire to make any complaints but cannot afford to pay the court-fee. He orders such men to be brought to him, so that they may tell him their grievances verbally, and sometimes himself goes out of court in search of them. In order to save people from the heavy cost of litigation, he is desirous of encouraging the *panchait* system for the settlement of disputes.

Mr. Whish, District Magistrate, Jaunpur.

*AKHBÁR-I-ÁLAM.*  
April 18th, 1893.

### III.—POST-OFFICE.

20. The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 20th April, protests against the transfer of the office of Postmaster-General for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from Allahabad to Lucknow, on the ground that all the head offices should be located at the same place. The close proximity of other high officers has a good moral effect on each head of a department and induces him to dispense even-handed justice. The removal of the office of the Postmaster-General to Lucknow will occasion some inconvenience to the inhabitants of the North-Western Provinces who have to correspond with that office.

Transfer of the office of Postmaster-General to Lucknow.

*PRAYÁG SAMÁKHÁR.*  
April 20th, 1893.

21. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of 13th and 22nd April, publishes communications from a correspondent, who draws attention to some of the alleged grievances of the subordinate postal officials. The salaries of such officials, which, as a rule, are very low, are further cut down by fines and contributions. If an official omits to seal a paper, does not have everything on his table properly arranged, or does not write any words or letters clearly, he is fined. Such omissions and errors cannot possibly be avoided, especially as the subordinate postal officials are overworked. If the higher officers who fine them for such trivial mistakes had to do the same amount of work, they would commit as many mistakes. If any letters of a worn-out seal at a post-office are lost, the post-master has to pay half an anna for each lost letter. If he is unable to account for an old worn-out bag, he has to replace it by a new one at his own expense. If a post-master sends an indent for money-order or other forms, he is required to explain how the forms supplied to him on the previous occasion have been exhausted. Although a person requires only one money-order form he asks for three or four forms, and the post-master is obliged to comply with his demand; for he is afraid that otherwise the man might report him and plunge him into difficulties. The postal authorities give a ready ear to any complaints made against the post-office employés, who have therefore to fear even a common sweeper. All officials whose pay does not exceed Rs. 100 a month have to contribute Rs. 2, and peons rupee 1, a year to a fund called the security fund. Formerly when any losses were incurred owing to embezzlement of Government money by postal employés, those losses were made good from the security fund. But now postmasters, sub-postmasters and other officials who have any money in their charge, are required to furnish sureties, and therefore the necessity for the so-called security fund has ceased. However, if the fund has still been maintained, it should be spent on behalf of the postal employés, but this is not done. Aid should be given from the fund to needy officials, or their children after their death.

Alleged grievances of postal officials.

*HINDUSTÁN.*  
April 13th and 22nd, 1893.



## IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**HINDUSTANI.**  
April 19th, 1893.

22. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 19th April, publishes a communication from a correspondent who, with reference to the complaint made by another correspondent regarding the alleged occurrence of obscene passages in some vernacular books (see paragraph 27 of the Selections

Alleged objectionable passages in some vernacular books.

from Vernacular Newspapers for week ending 12th April 1893), observes that the *Mizán-ul-Tib*, being a medical work, cannot be condemned as obscene. Babu Ganga Din, a medical practitioner at Amritsar, published a vernacular medical work. A Magistrate took objection to the book and forbade its publication, but the Chief Court cancelled the Magistrate's order and permitted the book to be freely published and circulated. The *Tohfát-ul-Awám*, the *Tohfa-i-Asna Ashariya*, the *Badr-ul-duja*, and Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán's *Khutbát-i-Ahmadiya*, *Tohfa-i-Hasan* and *Review* are religious books, but the writer is not sure if religious books are entitled to the same indulgence as medical books in respect of language. As regards the translation of *Muntakhib-ul-Tawarikh*, the passages relating to Mulla Ahmad, deceased, a well-known scholar of the Shia sect, are of a religious nature, and therefore the writer is not yet in a position to say whether they are obscene or not. But considering the remarks made about Faizi, both the original and the translation are, in the writer's opinion, open to the charge of being obscene.

**ANIS-I-HIND.**  
April 22nd, 1893.

23. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 22nd April, complains that at Meerut shops for the sale of beef are situated at the Guzri-bazár, which is much frequented by all classes of people,

Sale of beef at Meerut.

and that the shops are not even properly screened. On the evening of the 17th April a shopkeeper took his seat by the roadside near his shop, with a basket of beef and a lighted lamp, and freely sold beef to his customers. Next morning a hand-cart laden with beef was seen standing in the bazár without a cover. The sale of beef at such a place not only hurts the feelings of Hindus but is also objectionable on sanitary grounds. The Municipal Board should inquire into the matter and order the shops to be removed to a more suitable place.

ALLAHABAD,  
The 1st May 1893. }

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Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.